Dateline **June 15, 1960**

This issue represents a bringing together of two significant social action tools, CONCERN of the National Conference of Methodist Youth and CONTACT of the new Methodist Board of Christian Social Concerns.

The two have had similar purposes and editorial policies, so that former readers of both will find little change.

General interpretive articles on social issues will be carried in the front of the book, with special pages for items related to resources and information for leaders in three major areas of Christian Social Concern.

For a more complete report see page 16 of this issue.—RB

The 86th congress is driving to adjourn soon after the first of July. Some believe adjournment will come just before the Fourth of July weekend. Others think the final gavel will not fall until the eve of the Democratic Convention which opens in Los Angeles, July 11.

Committees are straining to move legislation to the floor before it is too late. Proposals unapproved by both Houses die upon adjournment.

Here are some of the items:

The House Education and Labor Committee has reported a bill (H.R. 12108) to authorize a $25 million, five-year program of federal aid to state, community and nonprofit private agencies to help control and prevent juvenile delinquency.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to spend up to $5 million a year, half for the development and demonstration of methods of dealing with delinquency, and half for the training of personnel.

The bill, which now awaits a rule

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Dateline

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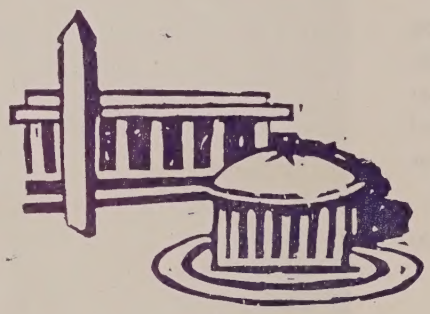
from the House Rules committee, is similar to a bill (S. 694) passed last January by the Senate.

The House Rules committee has granted an open rule on H.R. 12176, which would extend until June 30, 1963, the government's program of recruiting Mexican migrant workers for American farms. The



bill would also specifically deny the Secretary of Labor the power to set employment standards for domestic migrant farm workers supplied to farmers through the U. S. Employment Service.

Three Democratic members of the House Agriculture committee have described H.R. 12176 as "shocking". Passage of the bill, they say, will "increase the destitution, the underemployment and the exploitation of 2.3 million domestic farm workers who are the poorest of poor in our Nation."

As an alternative, they favor H.R. 11211 which would faze out the Mexican migrant program over a five year period.

Though Senate action is not expected this year, supporters of the Mexican recruitment program are pushing ahead for House action this month. They hope to have a record vote on the issue before next fall's elections, and at the same time persuade the Secretary of Labor that it is the "intent" of Congress that he not set standards for wages, housing and transportation of U. S. migrant workers.

The House Judiciary committee has held hearings on a bill to eliminate the death penalty from all federal laws except those applying to military court martials and crimes of espionage. In testimony before the committee May 25, the sponsor of H.R. 870, Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D-N.Y.) said studies show "there is no valid case for the death penalty as the most effective deterrent of crime." (See story page 7.)

For the first time in its history, the House of Representatives has passed a general school construction bill. By a 206-189 vote, May 26, the House approved a bill authorizing federal grants of $1.3 billion over four years to help states build classrooms for public elementary and secondary schools.

As sent to the Senate, the bill contains an amendment by Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D-N.Y.) declaring that the school aid must be available to all students without discrimination. Adoption of a smiliar amendment led to the defeat of a 1956 school-aid bill.

The House bill differs, materially, from a bill passed last February by the Senate. The Senate bill authorizes just under $1 billion a year for two years in grants to the states to be used for school construction and/or teachers' salaries.

It is expected that President Eisenhower would veto any bill providing federal funds for teachers salaries or calling for large grants from the federal treasury. It is rumored that Congress will pull the aid to teacher's salaries out of the Senate bill, the Powell amendment out of the House bill, compromise on the amount of money which will go to the states annually, and send to the President a bill which he would probably sign.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities committee has introduced a bill to make "misconduct" in the presence of either chamber of Congress or Congressional committees a misdemeanor. The bill is designed to prevent a recurrence of what Walter described as "Com-

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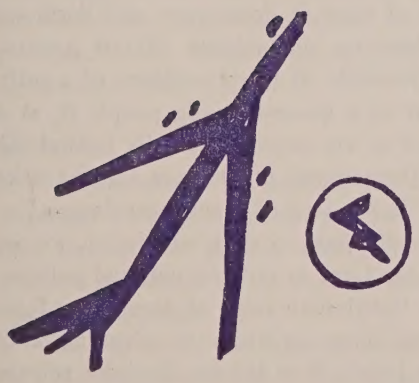
The Courage to Confess

by Carl D. Soule



There are times when individuals do wrong. There are times when nations do wrong. When either individuals or nations err, the right and Christian thing is for them to admit their guilt and change their ways.

We are thinking of the cruel repression of the Hungarian revolution by the Soviet Union and the attempt by France and Britain to seize the Suez Canal. We are also thinking of the deliberate policy of the government of the United States in sending observation planes over Russia.

Spying by nations is an old custom, but that does not mean that it is an honorable custom. With what righteous indignation have the press and patriotic groups denounced the Abels and the Fuchses! How stern our courts and the President became when the Rosenbergs were found guilty of obtaining scientific data for another government! But it is now clear that not only have we had our secret agents abroad, but for four years we have been flying planes over the Soviet land.

Overflight by a plane is much more serious than sending secret agents into another nation. It is a new and abnormal type of espionage. It is a violation of national sovereignty—as if a Russian submarine were to cruise in New York harbor. Our radar nets are continually scanning the skies for enemy planes. Our SAC bombers are always fueled and airmen prepared on short notice to take off for a counter attack. Imagine the sensitive reaction of the armed forces and the righteous indignation of the American press, if a Russian spy plane had been shot down over Omaha!

Remember the plane incidents involving Russian borders during the past ten years? (*The New York Times* lists 15 of them.) Our government has always assumed an injured look and accused the Russians of viciously attacking planes on peaceful flights. Now it is clear that we have been not only buzzing Russian borders but actually sending planes deep into Russian territory.

This incident should demonstrate how our government (along with other governments) misleads its people in the name of security.

It misleads us frequently by its silences. Without telling us it spends millions in developing stronger strains of typhus and cholera at Fort Detrick to use against some future enemy. Without telling us it makes and stores great quantities of nerve gas for use against human beings. One arm of the government, such as the Central Intelligence Agency, may keep its operations so secret that the Department of State and the President are uninformed about inportant details of its work.

In the past the image of our national conduct has been held up as white in contrast to the black image of Soviet or Chinese conduct. In Congressional investigations it has been of no help to a Van Doren to say, "Others did the same thing." But when a reconnaisance plane is detected in the heart of Russia, Mr. Lodge displays in the Security Council a "bugged" shield from the U.S. embassy in Moscow.

The overflights have not only been wrong in themselves but the flight on May 1 revealed or strengthened militaristic trends in both the U.S.S.R. and the United States. Premier Khrushchev has had opposition in the communist world to his emphasis on co-existence, disarmament and peace. His policies have been challenged in China and the U.S.S.R. by those who say that the capitalist nations can never be trusted and the only things they understand are the clenched fist and missile pad! When our government has an overflight program of four years and defends its existence, much fuel is added to the anti-Khrushchev fire!

The overflight dramatized the opposition in the United States to the President's emphasis upon friendship with Russia and disarmament. Mr. Stassen suggested that the flight was deliberately made by some military official to sabotage the summit disarmament talks. We doubt this. But we do know that while Mr. Nixon was visiting Russia and Mr. Krushchev was visiting the

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United States the Atomic Energy Commission was working against a treaty for the banning of nuclear tests and that men in the Defense Department were pressing ahead with the "cold war as usual."

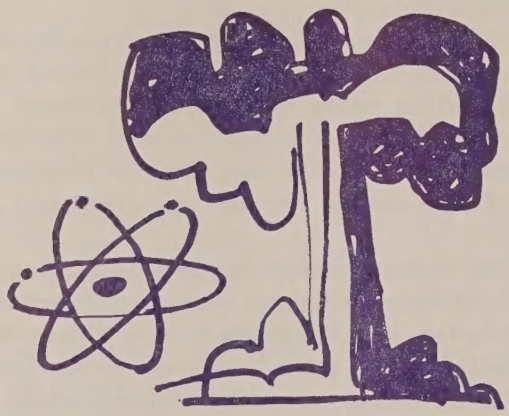
Note that Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates ordered a world-wide alert of U.S. armed forces on the eve of the summit conference. He said to newsmen, "It was on my own. I advised the President (of the intention)."

What is attack-defense?

Most Americans think that we are not morally capable of a surprise attack, whereas the Russians are. The line between defense and attack becomes thinner and thinner in the thinking of military leaders. Consider the following statement in the House Report of Appropriations for the Department of Defense for 1961:

". . . We should maintain our armed forces in such a way and with such an understanding that should it ever become obvious that an attack upon us or our allies is imminent, *we can launch an attack before the aggressor has hit either us or our allies.*" (Italization added.)

The Departments of Defense and State are opposing the enactment of Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier's (D-Wis.) resolution reaffirming President Roosevelt's policy



of not using chemical or bacteriological weapons first in any future war.

Our policy of sending observation planes over Russia will further harden Soviet suspicion that we do not want disarmament to any substantial degree. They have often said in the past and will say again in the future that the West only wants enough inspection to detect Soviet military secrets, not complete and general disarmament.

Leader's friendship hurt

The overflight with its denials and affirmations damaged seriously (we think irrevocably) the friendship of President Eisenhower and Premier Krushchev. This is a tragic and serious alienation. The two powerful leaders have voiced similar aspirations for disarmament and peace. They have eaten at the same dinner table as well as conferred at the same diplomatic table. Now there is tension and distrust between them. Now in the crudest of cheap journalism the same metropolitan press which spoke courteously of Premier Krushchev when he visited the United States spreads across its front page, "Nik blows his top" and "Nik spouts A-war threat."

Other summit factors

The espionage flight of May 1 was the straw which broke the camel's back of the summit conference. But there were other straws before that one: the resistance of some Russians and Chinese to the Premier's "soft" attitude toward the West; the April 4 speech of Secretary of State Herter in Chicago in which he criticized Khrushchev for his attack on Adenauer and commended the German chancellor; the speech on April 20 by Under Secretary of State Dillon condemning Soviet German policy (a speech which Khrushchev remarked "just reeks of the cold war spirit"); the declaration by the West on April 26 that disarmament would only be acceptable if there were armed forces available to the UN to deal with recalcitrant nations; and the comment by the President that he could not stay at Paris for the summit conference more than seven days and after that the Vice President would take his place.

Before the U 2 incident Mr. Khrushchev remarked that the pronouncements of Herter, Nixon, and Dillon were "an evil omen" and dampened hope for a good summit conference. All of these "steps" toward (or away from!) the summit must be remembered, as we judge the refusal of the Soviet leader to go ahead with the meeting.

Open debate needed

From the point of view of democracy and truth we welcome open debate on the policies of our government, foreign or domestic. It is an evidence of a militarized government or a goose-stepping people if, at a time like this, all of us are expected to rally behind the President or the Department of Defense for the sake of national unity "in the face of a common danger."

Christians especially have a deep obligation to use the plumb lines of the Lord in judging national policies. In the time of the Babylonian siege of Jerusalem, Jeremiah did not keep silent in order to give the king support and unify Judah. Nor did the disciples refrain from witnessing that the authority of the Sanhedrin might be sustained.

What is the common danger? Is it not an atomic war? Noel-Baker, Nobel prize winner for his 40 years of service to disarmament efforts, says that "On the Beach" understates the nature of future warfare. We serve our nation and God best, when we judge all policies by the Biblical standards of justice and love—and use our voices, our pens, and our votes accordingly.

Comment on the spy plane—summit issue

Herter

"In accordance with the National Security act of 1947, the President has put into effect since the beginning of his administration directives to gather by every possible means the information required to protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack and to enable them to make effective preparations for their defense.

"Under these directives programs have been developed and put into operation which have included extensive aerial surveillance by unarmed civilian aircraft, normally of a peripheral character but on occasion by penetration. Specific missions of these unarmed civilian aircraft have not been subject to Presidential authorization."—*Secretary of State Herter, May 9.*

Khrushchev

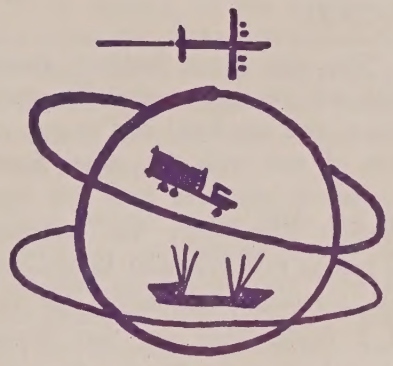
"At his press conference Herter made an outrageous statement! Far from feeling guilty and ashamed of aggressive actions, he justifies them and says that this will continue in the future. Only countries in a state of war can act in this way. We are not in a state of war with America. These aggressive actions and Herter's statement are impudence, sheer impudence."—*Mr. Khrushchev at News Conference, May 13.*

Cousins

"An uneasiness is settling over America. It goes deep down. There is a feeling that we are undergoing a moral shrinkage in the eyes of the world community.

"The bigness of our history seems to have been interrupted. The large image of America created by our past seems less clear than it was only a short while ago. . .

"When we lose ground in world opinion, we lose vital security. What does a nation do when it is wrong? The answer need not be obscure. We can admit it and face up to it. We can act promptly and resolutely to



guard against a recurrence. And we can do the things that can restore both our pride and our station in the world.

"We can identify ourselves mightily with the big ideas that are directed to the control of force in the world, and not with the exercise of force. Ideas calling for a United Nations with the responsible powers of world law. Ideas concerned with the development of the world's resources. . . . Ideas that serve freedom by dramatizing the moral imagination of men."—*Norman Cousins, Saturday Review, May 21.*

Salisbury

"A quiet shift in the Kremlin balance of power has placed greater authority in the hands of the military and political advocates of a harder line toward the West, in the opinion of experts on the Soviet Union.

"The shift was carried out in the weeks immediately before May day and, as the specialists see it, played a major role in Premier Khrushchev's tactics at the summit.

"The change in the balance of forces occurred before the U 2 spy plane incident that produced the current crisis in Soviet relations with the West.

"The U 2 incident, in the opinion of those familiar with Soviet policies, cut the ground from under Mr. Krushchev's painfully accomplished policy of relaxation of tension."—*Harrison Salisbury, The New York Times, May 17.*

Reston

"It is a serious defeat for the President and his whole system of delegating Presidential power to subordinates at critical moments in the history of the nation. It is a serious defeat for Prime Minister Macmillan, who defied 300 years of British diplomatic experience and pressed relentlessly for summit diplomacy. And it is a serious defeat for Khrushchev and his policy of coexistence.

"There would be no point in going over this tiresome catalogue of gloomy facts if there was any evidence that the President was now prepared to put his official house in order, but there is no evidence of this. On the contrary, we are now told officially that the relationships between the White House and the C. I. A., the State Department and the C. I. A. remain the same."—*James Reston, The New York Times, May 20.*

Lippman

"In a situation like ours the damage to our prestige would be irreparable if we all rallied around the President and pretended to think that there was nothing seriously wrong. For that would prove to the world that the blunders will not be corrected but will be continued and that our whole people are satisfied with bad government. It is the dissenters and the critics and the opposition who can restore the world's respect for American competence."—*Walter Lippmann, May 19.*

Swomley

"Khrushchev knew that we had apologized to Castro for a flight of an American plane over Cuba. Our refusal to apologize to Khrushchev was therefore an additional affront. . . The refusal of an apology to Russia while making one to Castro is, of course, evidence that the United States can be magnanimous to an obviously weak nation but will not act the same way toward Russia,

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because we are no longer certain of our supremacy of our world leadership."—*John Swomley in Current Issues, May 20.*

Warburg

"Who obstructed the test-ban negotiations with a series of technical objections raised in the face of major Soviet concessions as to inspection and control? Who, behind the scenes, fought the State Department's effort to put the United States on record as favoring universal disarmament under adequately enforced world law?

"Who ordered the May day flight of the U 2? Who caused our government to be shamefully caught before the entire world in a barefaced lie? Who misled a well-intentioned but ill-informed President into the bungling contradictions which all but destroyed the world's faith in the integrity of the United States?

"This is no time to brush these questions aside in the name of national unity. Unity for what? For allowing intrigue, indecision and incompetence to drive us ever nearer to an insane war?"—*James P. Warburg, The New York Times, May 19.*

Wall Street Journal

"No one will argue, we suppose, that this country has done anything different from what the Russians do all the time. Being provocative is habitual with them; deceit is part of their normal way. Therefore, the argument that we have done no more than what others do all the time is quite accurate.

"The difficulty is that we have told others and ourselves that we are different. The image we have created before the world is that 'we don't do what the Russians do.' We don't engage in international provocation. We do tell honestly what is going on.

"Now the sad part is that this image, which has been one of the strengths of America, is now sullied by our own self-righteous zeal that led us to believe that, because we are opposed to wrong, anything we choose to do is right."—*Wall Street Journal, May 10.*

F.C.N.L.

"The spy plane incident shows that we cannot successfully wage peace with one hand and engage in acts of war with the other. Some competent reporters have felt that Premier Khrushchev was reluctant to believe that President Eisenhower was personally responsible for the U 2 flight. They say that Soviet determination hardened after the President did take personal responsibility and members of his administration implied that the flights would continue.

"Thus the President, a man who has earnestly sought peace, finds many of the policies of his administration inspire mistrust, suspicion, and charges of hypocrisy by those with whom he has sought agreement. One spy plane, discovered, has undone much of the good achieved through interchange of persons and has prevented the President's visit to Russia which might have contributed materially toward ending the cold war."—*Action, Friends Committee on National Ligislation, May 20.*

Post-summit Christian Responsibility

by Edwin T. Dahlberg
President, National Council of Churches

In the present confusion of the nations of the earth, more is demanded of their peoples and governments than appeals for national unity and the strengthening of national defenses. The possibility of nuclear destruction makes the time too dangerous for traditional reactions alone. God is now summoning all men and all nations to his ways, saying as in the days of Isaiah, "Even

though you make many prayers, I will not listen; your hands are full of blood. Wash yourselves; make yourselves clean; remove the evil of your doings from before my eyes; cease to do evil, learn to do good; seek justice, correct oppression, defend the fatherless, plead for the widow" (Isa. 1:15-17).

Specifically, what is demanded now, I believe, includes humble and prayerful consideration and action along the following lines:

1) The exercise of the highest responsibility on the part of the churches, the press, those in radio and television and those in public office to refrain from exploiting the world's present tragedy and to deal with the issues factually and objectively, with balanced judgment and moderation.

2) Action through the United Nations and its member governments to work toward the establishment of conditions and relations which will reduce the practice of espionage so that the principles of an open society, including free communication among all peoples, will be recognized, and establishment of a responsible system of inspection and control of armaments to prevent surprise attack by any nation.

3) Continuing efforts for the reduction and regulation of armaments, looking toward universal disarmament under the supervision of the

United Nations, and similar efforts for the cessation of nuclear tests.

4) Increasing emphasis on world economic development, with public and private programs of economic aid and technical cooperation for the economically underdeveloped areas.

5) A strengthening of the United Nations, with the participating nations taking advantage of the unfulfilled potentiality of the charter and possibly enacting further amendments, as they seek more effective means of negotiation and conciliation and work toward a system of world law and such international measures as will guard its enforcement.

6) An insistence on the right of the people to know what is going on and the responsibility of governments to recognize fully the necessity of an informed citizenry.

7) A renewal of the prophetic voice of the church through both laity and clergy, with a view to interpreting the life-and-death issues of our times in terms of the good news of God revealed in Jesus Christ.

8) A restudy of the Bible and a rereading of our national history in order that our people may have a more informed understanding of the faith and thought which underlie our Constitution and the founding and development of our nation.

9) A stronger affirmation and practice of our Judeo-Christian religion in confrontation with the world offensive of communist ideology, together with greater alertness to the struggle for men's minds amid the strivings of multitudes—amid hunger, poverty, disease and oppression.

10) A revival of religion and learning so that through the homes, churches, schools and other institutions of our nation there may come about a more vital relationship with the living God, a cleansing of the moral and spiritual life of the people, a rebuilding of the altars of prayer and a rededication; that we may approach the Sovereign of men and of nations not in panic but in faith and trust, and thus be better prepared to carry the weight of responsible citizenship in this nuclear space age.

Capital punishment—should it be abolished?

by J. Robert Regan, Jr.

Congress is giving renewed consideration to the matters of the use of the death penalty for federal offenses. Congressman Abraham J. Multer (D-N.Y.) has introduced H.R. 870 which would abolish the death penalty under all laws of the United States except the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Life imprisonment would be authorized instead.

Reaction of the press and the public to the Caryl Chessman case indicates a general distaste for capital punishment in the United States. It is one of the things that an enlightened civilization gradually sloughs off much as it does slavery, polygamy and dueling.

In most of Western Europe and Central and South America, the death penalty has now been abolished. Nine states in this country do not use it.

U.S. may follow suit

Statistically speaking, the United States is gradually following Europe's lead. In the 1930s there were approximately 82 executions per year. But in 1959, there were only 48.

The General Conference of The Methodist Church passed an outstanding comprehensive statement calling for the abolishment of the death penalty. *(See June 1 Contact, p. 17.)* This statement was read into the record of recent hearings on the Multer bill before the House Judiciary subcommittee concerning the Multer bill by the Rev. Robert Regan of the Methodist General Board of Christian Social Concerns.

Deterrence questioned

The Methodist statement and statements from other groups emphasized that the death penalty, contrary to popular opinion, does not deter capital crimes. The homicide rate in the nine states that do not use the death penalty is similar to or lower than the rate in the other states.

Stuart Innerst, of the Friends Committee on National Legislation, pointed out that executions in Old England were held publicly to serve as a warning to potential wrongdoers. There were eight hanging days in the calendar. Work was put aside so that the whole population might turn out to see the offender put to death. Pickpockets operated freely in the large crowds although men were sentenced to die before their eyes for that same offense.

"I Dunno—He's Supposed to Keep Away Evil Spirits or Something"

Innerst further pointed out that in the states of Rhode Island, Michigan and Wisconsin, which do not have the death penalty, the average homicide rate per 100,000 for the years 1934-46 was 2.4 per cent. In three states respectively adjacent to these, Connecticut, Indiana and Illinois, which have the death penalty, the average was 44 per cent.

Executions may cause crimes

Testifying for the American League

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to Abolish Capital Punishment, Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann gave a striking example of the fact that capital punishment does not deter other crimes. While the Chessman case was headlined in all the newspapers, an Associated Press release carried the story of another red-light robbery and acts of sexual perversion in Los Banos, Calif. similar to the crimes for which Chessman was executed. Her measured opinion, following a 30 year study of homicides is that capital crimes occur during, preceding and following sensational capital trials and executions. Instead of deterring crimes the publicity given a death penalty case may actually incite further acts of violence, Mrs. Ehrmann related.

She said that eight states have abolished capital punishment and then reinstated it later. A study of the states indicates that the change back came before there was time to see any results of the deterring effects of either law. In most instances, the change was simply an action that came with a change in administrations.

What is justice?

The demand for justice is a second reason proponents of capital punishment use as an argument.

On this point the Methodist statement emphasizes that to define justice as retribution or retaliation "is a sub-Christian concept." The emphasis must be on the reformation and rehabilitation of offenders. This, of course, cannot be done if the death penalty is used.

The Christian gospel expressly forbids the treatment of another human being singly on the basis of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

Even if the law should require a life for a life, in practice the principle is denied. Innerst pointed out that in 1957, 7,000 Americans were found guilty of murder, but less than one in 100 paid for it with his life.

Administration discriminatory

One sobering fact—the way the penalty is administered. Often there is discrimination against the poor, the helpless and minority groups. Warden Lewis E. Lawes, formerly warden of the Sing Sing prison, escorted 150 men and women to the death chamber. All were alike, "all were poor, and most were friendless," he stated. The defendant of wealth and position seldom goes to the electric chair or the gallows.

The concluding emphasis of the Methodist statement argues that punishment and segregation from society can be corrective and remedial action for offenders. The emphasis must be on discipline, reform and rehabilitation, however.

State action likely

Although churchmen and the thoughtful enlightened citizenry of the nation realize the need for the abolishment of the death penalty, it is still a controversial issue as far as Congress is concerned.

Therefore, it is not expected that Congress will give the issue much more attention in the hurry to finish business before adjournment. But it is also evident that many state legislatures will be dealing with questions of capital punishment during the coming months. Eighteen states saw bills introduced in 1958.

What can individuals do?

Congress and various state legislatures will be given further attention to capital punishment in the next several months. The opinions of Annual Conferences, Districts, local churches and individuals could therefore be made known to Congressmen and Legislators.

Letters and statements might go immediately to Congressman Thomas J. Lane, House Office building, Washington, D. C. in support of H.R. 870, which would abolish capital punishment for capital offenses and substitute life imprisonment instead. Congressman Lane (D-Mass.) is chairman of the Judiciary subcommittee conducting hearings on this issue.

A careful study of the General Conference statement (*Contact,* June 1) and of the above article will help in phrasing letters and statements. There is also an excellent article on capital punishment by Lester Kinsolving in the June issue of *Pastoral Psychology.*

Conservation

An issue of Christian concern

Conservation will be one of the issues which will loom large in the thinking of the new Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs of the Methodist General Board of Christian Social Concerns as it moves into a new quadrennium. Across the country there is a growing interest in the conservation of our natural resources, shorelines, scenic areas, agricultural land, forests, mines and oil and water.

The *Washington Post* in its Aug. 3, 1959, issue carried an open letter on this important public issue to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the 86th Congress. It was signed by many well-known personalities pleading with Congress to pass a "wilderness" bill, designed "to preserve a portion of our country in its natural unspoiled condition."

Such a bill was introduced and supported by a bi-partisan group of Congress.

There have been hearings and reports but no committee action.

"Hey—the Sands Are Running Out"

Water Water —Everywhere?

In the years ahead conservation of our national resources will be given far more consideration than has been true in the past.

One of the most important resources is water, and much has already been done in the study of our fresh-water supply. There is little doubt, with our increasing population, and our increased industrialization, that water is fast becoming our "colorless gold." New sources of fresh water are not only very limited, but old sources in some instances are already depleated or turning brackish.

With disturbingly low water tables curbing the use of water in many of our metropolitan areas during the dry weather period, experts are looking more and more to saline water conversion for the ultimate answer. One of the most interesting and informative sources on this subject is the recently published brochure "The Facts about Saline Water Conversion," produced by the Research and Education Committee for a Free World.

The booklet makes it quite clear that we are reaching the limits of the available fresh-water supply, and must of necessity turn to the sea and other salt and brackish water sources.

Use of water grows

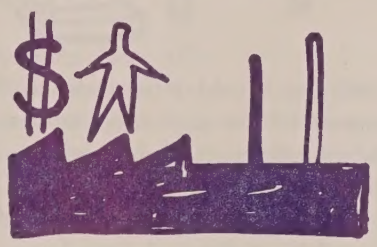
In the year 1900 the total daily water use in this country was 40 billion gallons, in 1940 our use had reached 135 billion gallons. In 1960, our estimated use will be 312 billion gallons daily. By 1970, estimated use will be 404½ billion gallons per day.

How big is the 312 billion gallons that we are now using daily? It would cover 876,960 acres of land with 13 inches of water. This would cover the entire state of Rhode Island with more than a foot of water.

It is now estimated that we are using 60 per cent of the available supply of fresh-water. At the present rate of increased usage we will be close to the maximum utilization of all fresh-water supplies in about 15 years.

Water shortages already occur

Already there are areas in this country suffering from a water shortage. Texas, Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico have annual water shortages. In 1957, over 1000 cities and communities in the United States had to restrict water usage. Fifteen out of every 100 persons in this country were curtailed in the use of fresh-water in that year. In 1957,



residents of Dallas, Tex., queued up to purchase water at 50 cents per gallon, double the local price for gasoline.

Water needs grow

Water needs for agriculture are tremendous. An acre of growing alfalfa needs over one million gallons of water per season. A single pound of beef requires 3,750 gallons of water by the time it reaches the dinner table. A single slice of bread requires 37 gallons of fresh water.

Water needs for industry are tremendous also. One ton of newsprint uses 240,000 gallons of water for manufacturing. One ton of steel requires 60,000 gallons, one ton of synthetic rubber requires 660,000 gallons of water in its production.

As our economy grows, agriculturally and industrially, so will the consumption of fresh water. This need will have to be met by converting saline sources of water into a fresh-water supply.

Potential supply enormous

The potential is enormous. There are also vast underground supplies of brackish water in the United States, and in many other parts of the world. Brackish water is less salty than sea water, brine is saltier than sea water. Fifty-five per cent of the population of our country live in states bordering sea water. These states contain 65 per cent of our industry.

There are basically two ways of converting saline water into fresh-water:

1) Take the water out of the salt—this can be done by distillation or freezing.

2) Take the salt out of the water—this is known as electrodialysis.

There are many derivations of these two basic approaches: distillation through artificial heat, as well as solar distillation, where the direct heat of the sun is used to vaporize the water; freezing, where sea water freezes with salt crystals trapped in between the water crystals, and there are now methods to separate the two under intensive development for efficient and economical operations; other chemical and electrical techniques are also being tested.

Cost factor prohibitive

Of course, the cost of saline conversion is a major factor in the present picture of saline water conversion. The most efficient plant is now in operation on the Island of Aruba in the Dutch West Indies. Using the submerged tube distillation process, the cost is about $1.75 per 1,000 gallons. Solar distillation costs about $2 per 1,000 gallons. The membrane process (electrodialysis) may be soon lowered to less than 50 cents per 1,000 gallons.

The Office of Saline Water, a vital office of our Department of Interior, is planning to build a one million gallons per day conversion plant at Freeport, Tex. It will use sea water and a new long tube process of distillation, and will cost about $1 per 1,000 gallons. Larger capacity units of this type, producing up to 15 or 20 million gallons per day, might cut the conversion cost in half, to about 50 cents per 1,000 gallons.

There are already at least 17 large land-based distillation plants in operation throughout the world. They range from Buenos Aires, Argentina, to Marcus Hook, Pa., to the Union of South Africa, to Kuwait.

Eleven resignations at Vanderbilt School of Religion

by Methodist Information

Dean J. Robert Nelson and 10 faculty members of Vanderbilt University Divinity School have resigned because of the university's refusal to readmit the Rev. James M. Lawson, Jr., as a student.

Some other divinity school faculty resignations to take other positions had been announced before the Lawson matter came up, so there are now only four faculty members who have not resigned, said Dean Nelson.

Mr. Lawson, a Negro Methodist minister, was associated with sit-in demonstrations at segregated lunch counters in Nashville this spring. He was dismissed because of his "commitment to a planned program of civil disobedience" in connection with the sit-ins, according to Vanderbilt university Chancellor Harvie Branscomb. *(For full report see Contact, May 1, 1960 p. 11.)*

Will return to Nashville

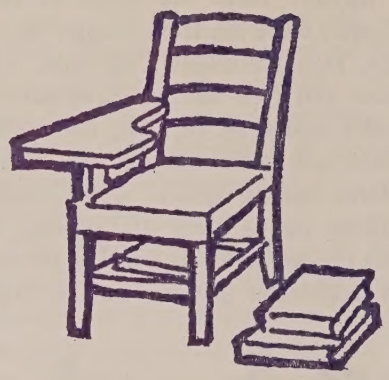
Mr. Lawson was scheduled on June 3 to enroll in Boston University School of Theology, where he expects to complete his bachelor of divinity degree this summer. He plans to return to Nashville by the middle of August to become pastor of a Methodist church.

The date for Dean Nelson's resignation was given as August 31.

Issue statement

A statement by nine of the 10 resigned faculty members (The other one is out of the country.) said, "In accordance with accepted procedures and with due regard for the welfare of our students, most of us plan to remain with the university through the coming academic year."

Ten of the 11 resignations were submitted to Chancellor Branscomb on May 30. He did not accept them but said, "In a matter of this importance involving so many members of the divinity school faculty, I do not think I should act on these resignations, but should refer them to the trustees of the university, who will undoubtedly wish to examine the issues involved."



The pastor who is abroad telephoned his resignation June 1.

The 11 resignations came after Chancellor Branscomb met with the divinity school admissions committee on May 30 and said he could not accept its recommendation that Mr. Lawson be re-enrolled in time for the summer session. The divinity school faculty had been working for nearly three months in an effort to have Mr. Lawson readmitted.

Alternative projects to be developed

Service projects for Methodist young people which will meet Selective Service standards for alternative service for conscientious objectors will be the subject of a special study in the coming months.

The General Conference of The Methodist Church asked its Boards of Missions and Christian Social Concerns to cooperate in a study of possible projects and to begin a program within the next four years if possible.

The projects will be on a nonmissionary basis, and will allow conscientious objectors to war to fulfill their obligations in other service.

If a plan can be worked out, $25,000 has been authorized to provide administrative costs during the next four years.

CSC board will organize late in September

The Methodist Church's new Board of Christian Social Concerns, created by the 1960 General Conference, will hold its organizational meeting in Washington, D. C. Sept. 29, with Bishop F. Gerald Ensley, Des Moines, Iowa, as the convener.

The 40 member board will elect officers and staff members, define policy and draft churchwide programs and goals.

Staff members to be chosen include a general secretary and three associate general secretaries, one responsible for each of the board's three major divisions.

The divisions are: Temperance and General Welfare, Peace and World Order, Human Relations and Economic Affairs.

Organization of the new board will conclude the merger of three general agencies — Board of Temperance, Washington, D. C.; Board of World Peace, and Board of Social and Economic Relations, both of Chicago.

The new board will have its headquarters in the Washington, D. C. Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast. *(For full report see Contact, June 1, 1960.)*

Letters needed on economic aid

As usual, the appropriations for overseas economic aid are under attack in Congress. This is particularly true in the House of Representatives. Both House and Senate voted earlier to authorize $4,089,000,000 of the $4,175,000,000 requested by the President. Now the actual appropriation must be made.

While it is difficult to predict timing, both House and Senate Appropriations committees will probably act on the Mutual Security Program appropriation during the month of June. Of course, this legislation includes not only economic aid and technical cooperation, but also economic defense support and outright military aid.

Persons wishing to communicate

their convictions on this very important matter of appropriations for economic aid programs should write their views to Chairman Clarence Cannon (D-Mo.), chairman of the House Appropriations committee, and Representative John Taber (R-N.Y.), the ranking minority member. Other committee members whose position is important on this matter include J. Vaughan Gary (D-Va.), William H. Natcher (D-Ky.), and John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz.).

The chairman of the Senate Appropriations committee is Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.), and the ranking minority member is Styles Bridges (R-N.H.).

Ban on liquor aloft still a possibility

Proponents of bills to stop the service and sale of alcoholic beverages aboard aircraft were encouraged May 18. On that date, for the first time, the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Aviation acted favorably on S. 1432. The measure is now being considered by the full committee. A poll of the committee also indicates that a majority favor reporting the bill favorably for Senate floor debate.

The House passed a similar measure in June 1956, but it died because Congress adjourned before the Senate could act.

Before taking action, however, the Senate committee decided to hold further hearings now scheduled for June 16. General E. R. Quesada of the Federal Aviation Agency and representatives of the Pilots and Stewards and Stewardesses' Associations and others will appear.

The committee wants to know how current FAA regulations are working out.

Proponents of the bill fear that any further delay will dim prospects for passage before adjournment. House versions of the bill are also pending before the House Commerce committee.

Key support helped

Congressmen and Senators have been receiving stacks of mail supporting the bill for several years but action has been slow. On May 17, a statement signed by 13 prominent churchmen was sent to each member of the House and Senate committee supporting these bills.

Bishop Gerald Kennedy, president of the Methodist Council of Bishops, the presidents of the National Council of Churches and the National Association of Evangelicals and the leaders of several other denominations signed the letter.

The statement declared that "the service and sale of alcoholic beverages aboard aircraft is a glaring gap in air safety that needs immediate attention."

FAA holds back

The FAA has indicated that there is a safety factor involved when passengers drink aloft. However, the agency has not yet favored issuing regulations that would prohibit the sale and service of all drinks. Repeatedly, representatives of the pilots and stewardesses have stressed that there is a safety factor involved that would warrant the complete elimination of drinks from all planes.

Proponents of the legislation believe that if the members of the House and Senate are given an opportunity to vote, they will overwhelmingly adopt it.

What can one person do

Letters need to be sent immediately to House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson urging them to use their good offices and influence to bring H.R. 169 and S. 1432, before the House and Senate for action before Congress adjourns. If these two bills are passed, the service and sale of alcoholic beverages aboard aircraft will be ended.

Dateline

(Continued from page 2)

munist inspired" rioting during the May 13 hearings of an Un-American Activities subcommittee in San Francisco.

Administration and Democratic leaders have joined in efforts to ward off heavy reductions in the 1961 Mutual Security Program. Congress has approved, and the President has signed, an authorization bill just short of the President's request. However, the all-important appropriations battle has yet to be fought in both houses.

The storm warning which brought both Republican and Democratic leaders running to the rescue was a charge by Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.), chairman of the House Appropriations Foreign Operations subcommittee that the program was riddled with "corruption, scandal and blackmail" and the warning that his group would cut up to $1.5 billion off the authorized amount.

Vice President Nixon has written the 20 Republican members of the House Appropriations committee urging them to support the President's request. House Speaker Rayburn is rumored to be working on the Democratic members of the committee in an effort to persuade them not to cut too deeply in light of the drop in temperature of the "cold war".

Mississippi refuses hard liquor sales

Mississippi still remains the only state in the Union with a statewide ban on legal liquor sales. Chances for local option liquor sales were killed late in the session of the state legislature although the House and Senate passed different forms of local option bills.

The compromise bill would have allowed each county to decide whether to permit legal sale.

Constantly alert churchmen in the state were able to impress upon legislators the need for keeping out legal sale. A persuasion point: Mississippi has one of the lowest rates of alcoholism in the country.

New CSC tools in preparation

Following action of the Methodist General Conference establishing new national organization for Christian Social Concerns *(see June 1 Contact)* a whole set of new materials have been prepared for leaders of local church commissions, district directors, conference board members, etc.

Here's the list. Most are already available and may be ordered from the Service Department, The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

New Kind of Building—35mm filmstrip, color with 33⅓ rpm record, 73 frames, 13 minutes running time. $7.50 complete with record, script and leader's guide.

This is a revised edition of the basic training and inspiration tool for the Local Church Commission on Christian Social Concerns. It tells why a commission is important, and how a church might set one in motion.

The Social Creed—published in two-color leaflet form by the Board of Christian Social Concerns, eight pages, $2 per 100 copies.

The Social Creed is a major document in the field of Christian Social Concerns. Its history goes back to the General Conference of The Methodist Episcopal Church in 1908.

Every four years it is revised as a policy statement of the Church on issues of social concern.

Methodism's Organization for Christian Social Concerns—a condensed version of General Conference action on all levels, copies are free.

This reprint from *Contact* gives the legislation and procedures for setting up the Local Church Commission on Christian Social Concerns, the work of the District Director and Committee of Christian Social Concerns, and the Annual Conference Board of Christian Social Concerns.

Methodists Speak—16 page reprint from *Contact*, 10 cents per copy, $7 per 100 copies.

The 1960 General Conference of The Methodist Church drafted statements on many social issues. Also, the Council of Bishops spoke out on many social concerns in its Episcopal Address. These have been gathered together in one reference document.

The Methodist Church and Race—published in a two-color leaflet by the Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs of the Board of Christian Social Concerns, $2 per 100 copies.

This is a special printing for distribution of the forthright statement adopted by the 1960 General Conference. Sample quote:

"To discriminate against a person solely upon the basis of his race is both unfair and unchristian."

Contact - Concern — periodical published twice monthly by the Board of Christian Social Concerns, $3 per year, 24 issues.

This is a Washington, D. C. news report and analysis of issues, produced on a two-day deadline. It covers news and events of concern of Christians and carries comments by leaders from many fields.

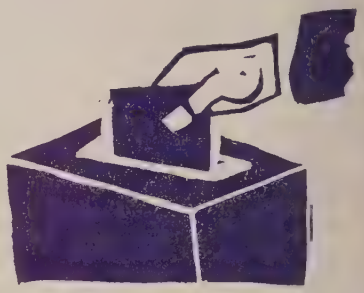
General Conference Contact—a special edition of Contact, published by the Board of Christian Social Concerns, 25 cents per copy, $25 per 100.

This special edition was published only a few days after the General Conference closed. It contains all legislation and much background material on issues of social concern discussed and debated on the conference floor.

Designed as a reference edition, it should be on every leader's shelf.

Election Packet, a special packet just assembled by the staff of the new Board of Christian Social Concerns; order from Service Department, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C. at $1 per packet.

The packet contains the official statements of the General Conference of The Methodist Church on current issues; the



Social Creed; a statement of the general board of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. on "Christian Responsibility in the 1960 Elections;" a statement of the former Board of Social and Economic Relations, "Should a Roman Catholic Be Elected President;" and guidance material on the use of the packet in studying issues, candidates and party platforms.

Nat'l convocation set for next April

April 24-28, 1961 is the permanent date for the National Methodist Convocation on Christian Social Concerns in Washington, D. C.

The convocation will be sponsored by the new General Board of Christian Social Concerns.

Speakers, forums, briefings at government agencies and a convocation meeting at Constitution Hall will carry out the theme "The Church and Its Social Witness."

Expenses include a $5 registration fee plus travel and hotel.

For further information write *Convocation on Christian Social Concerns*, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

16 Million Older People

An interesting discussion of the new political force and the growing but tricky market offered by the expanding older segment of our population is given in the Feb. 13, 1960 issue of *Business Week.*

This article shows the changing character of the aging population and potential as a real source of consumption and of goods and services. That they are going to become an increasingly important political force is also noted.

Here is an article in which some excellent and first hand information is presented.

Basic Information On Alcohol —Set of four 35mm black and white filmstrips with two 33⅓ rpm records. 55 to 75 frames each. Available for sale at $6 for one filmstrip or $20 per set of four filmstrips from Service Department, The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

Alcohol and the Human Body gives basic information about alcohol and shows the relationship of alcohol to the physiology of the human body.

Alcohol and Personality shows the psychological motivations for drinking and abstaining and what personality factors seem to contribute to personal drinking problems.

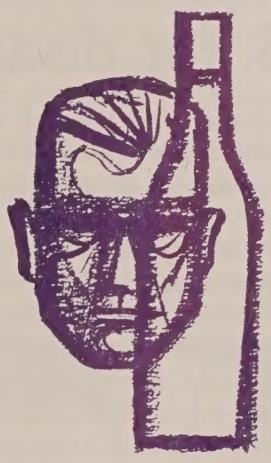
Alcohol and Social Problems provides statistical information showing the extent of the problems related to drinking in our society today.

Alcohol and the Christian Faith gives the background of theological, ethical and biblical information concerning the use of alcoholic beverages and discusses briefly the position of some of the denominations of the church.

These filmstrips are prepared especially for the 1961 Church-wide Mission Study on Alcohol in The Methodist Church. The set would be a valuable and permanent addition to the local church audio-visual library.

Citizens Solve Problems (Revised)—32-page, table-top turnover chart with commentary and leader's guide. Purchase at $9 from Service Department, The Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.

This chart covers basic information on alcohol and alcohol problems.



Showing what happens when people drink, the chart points out how alcohol becomes a factor in social problems. It leaves the way open for concerned Christians to discuss what they can do.

All facts and figures used in the chart are documented to informed sources. The chart can be used as a whole or in part to discuss one phase of alcohol and alcohol problems.

Dates given for National Youth School

The first National Youth School of Moral Concerns will be held at Oklahoma City university, Aug. 22-28, 1960. Heretofore, a National Youth School of Alcohol Studies has been held each year. However, this school will give attention to discussions of problems related to alcohol and the role of sex in Christian living.

Registration will be open to Conference MYF chairmen of Christian Citizenship and Christian Fellowship or alternates and the Conference director of youth work or alternate. Total cost will be $30 per person.

Applications for attendance should be sent to the National Youth School of Moral Concerns, Box 871, Nashville 2, Tenn.

by *Caradine R. Hooton*

This is the time to contact your Congressman for the passage of the bill to "outlaw the service of alcohol on airlines." Despite the new and unrealistic regulation of FAA, the practice of "tippling in transit" is becoming increasingly noxious.

The opportunity of inspiring better legislation, generally, is open to Christians who will find ways to insert right planks in party platforms. There are ways whereby churchmen can be creative as well as courageous in the processes of policy making.

Let us give witness to our social concerns where the important decisions are being made. This involves us in community councils, party caucuses and legislative committees.

It is most encouraging to note that Annual Conferences are nominating strong leaders for Boards of Christian Social Concerns. The new plan can work well wherever prayerful attention is given to the selection of competent, as well as "interested," persons for these places of high responsibility.

The distribution of issues and the "balances" otherwise suggested in the organizational structure of the new Board invite the kind of collaboration the churches can use. There is adequate autonomy in each Division for effective "striking power" against entrenched pressure-for-profit groups.

Local Church Commissions on Christian Social Concerns now have an immediate challenge to assist Commissions on Missions in enrolling large numbers for the Mission Study on "Alcohol and Christian Responsibility." With up-dated understandings of the problem, as presented in *Stumbling Block,* our people can discover and implement workable solutions that Methodists should offer to every community.

A fresh touch of Christ upon our souls would supply the peculiar thrust of life that can make every congregation a vital force in the troubled world of our day.

Charles F. Boss retires after 24 years of service

On May 31 Dr. Charles F. Boss, Jr., retired from his post at the office of the Methodist Board of World Peace in New York City. "Charles" has served the board and the cause of world peace for 24 years. He came to the Commission on World Peace in 1936 as full time Executive Secretary, when its small budget permitted only one staff member.

During the last quarter of a century he has become known as Mr. World Peace in The Methodist Church. Because of his seminars, addresses, travels abroad, and insights into the relationship between the Christian faith and international affairs, he has made a major contribution to the cause of world peace. Dr. and Mrs. Boss will reside in Washington, D. C.

World Peace broadcasting foundation established

A World Peace Broadcasting foundation has been established in Des Moines, Iowa, by a Methodist layman, William N. Plymat, and others interested in the project. Plymat is President of the Preferred Risk Insurance company (auto insurance for abstainers from alcoholic beverages) and has a strong interest both in temperance and world peace.

The idea for the foundation grew out of the unusual success of the use of a tape-recorded talk by Dr. Jerome Frank, a psychiatrist at Johns Hopkins, on "The Nuclear Arms Race—Sanity and Survival."

"Bill" Plymat obtained the tape and persuaded KWDM in Des Moines to use it. After that the use of the tape snowballed. Stations in Boston, Cleveland, Kansas City, Los Angeles, and Monterey are among those having used it.

To date about 13,000 copies of Dr. Frank's talk have been distributed to persons who heard the program and asked for copies.

The public response to this one address caused the insurance executive to believe that radio represented an uncultivated field in peace education. Therefore, he initiated the establishment of the broadcasting foundation with the thought that a library of tapes on world peace would be made available to stations.

The foundation address is 3005 High Street, Des Moines 12, Iowa.

Daniel E. Taylor will serve Portland church

On July 1 the Rev. Daniel Taylor, General Secretary of the Board of World Peace, will leave his post to become the pastor of Rose City Park Methodist church in Portland, Ore.

"Dan" has been with the board during the quadrennium of 1956 to 1960, coming to the staff from a superintendency in the Pacific Northwest Conference. He has become known to many peace leaders and pastors as an eloquent speaker, a capable interpreter of issues and a democratic co-worker. He will continue to advance world peace as a pastor and member of the Oregon Conference.

Summer caravan touring U.S. for disarmament

A barnstorming tour of mostly college students, stumping the country for disarmament, set out from New York early in June. Members of the summer campaign caravan will interview community leaders, organize outdoor rallies and street corner meetings, set up booths at state fairs, visit summer conferences and collect signatures for a Disarmament Platform for the 1960 elections in cities and towns across the United States. They seek strong statements by candidates and party platforms endorsing total world disarmament under UN inspection and control as an immediate and pressing goal of American foreign policy.

The caravan left New York, hoping to reach Los Angeles by early July in time for the Democratic national convention. If the group is large enough, one section will then split off to visit the Republican convention two weeks later in Chicago, while the other tours the West Coast. A reunited caravan will spend most of August in the Midwest, returning to New York by about Sept. 15.

It may be possible for this caravan to participate in subdistrict, district or conference MYF meetings or to attend a senior or older youth assembly, camp or institute. The only expenses will be entertainment. Inquiries and applications should be addressed to the Rev. Curtis Crawford, 1960 Campaign for Disarmament, 17 East 45 Street, New York 17, N. Y. Coordinator of the campaign, the Rev. Crawford is a Unitarian minister and teacher at New York university.

The barnstorming tour is sponsored by the Division of Peace and World Order of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns, the United World Federalists, the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, the Friends Committee on National Legislation, the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Association for the United Nations, the American Friends Service Committee, the Federation of American Scientists, the American Baptist Convention and the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.

New program resources . . .

"Are We Confused About America's Direction?", an address given by George Romney. The leaflet is available by writing to the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

An excellent address, given by Romney, president of American Motors corporation, on the 135 anniversary of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, Pa., it makes for stimulating reading.

"Toward a National Policy for Migrant Labor," by Ed Marciniak. The pamphlet is available through the Catholic Council on Working Life, 21 West Superior Street, Chicago 10, Ill., 25 cents per copy.

Printed by the National Conference to Stabilize Migrant Labor, this brochure is an excellent report for those interested in the general migrant labor program and policy of the Federal Government.

The author, a well known writer of a Catholic labor paper, believes that this is one of the most up-to-date and finest presentations on the migrant worker problem in print today.

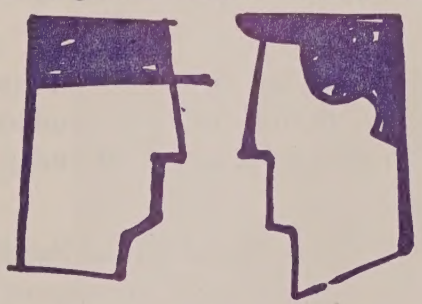
"Truth," a pamphlet prepared by the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.; available from their headquarters, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N.Y. or from the Board of Social and Economic Relations, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill. for 10 cents.

It tells the story of the National Council of Churches, the Revised Standard Version and liberal Protestant churches in general in their relationships to the recent accusations and charges of certain detractors and critics who have made all kinds of charges against liberal Protestantism and the National Council.

The booklet should be read by anyone interested in the National Council of Churches and its work.

"Agriculture and Recent Economic Conditions: Experience and Prospective," by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. The booklet is available from the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, 400 Sansome Street, San Francisco 20, Calif., at 50 cents per copy.

This booklet contains very informative material on agriculture's position in the national economy, some of the general economic conditions of



agriculture and of the American farmer in particular. It also discusses in a very academic and detailed way some of the federal agricultural programs.

For those with a deep interest in greater understanding of agricultural and Federal Government programs, this would be essential reading.

Developing the Little Economies, by Donald R. Gilmore. May be obtained through the Committee for Economic Development, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N.Y., paperbound, $3.

The author, a regional economist of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, presents a survey of many of the very unusual and fascinating development programs throughout the entire country that have been little appreciated by the general public.

These programs are both publicly and privately financed and are far more significant to the general health and future of our economy than is generally understood to be the case.

For the person who wishes to dig deeper into some of the more detailed aspects of our economic operations, this supplementary paper number 10, as it is known, put out by the Committee for Economic Development, is necessary reading.

"Emotional Aspects of School Desegregation," by a group of psychiatrists; obtain from the Publications Office, Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, 104 East 25 Street, New York 10, N.Y.; 50 cents per copy.

In this report consideration is given to the nature and character of opposition to desegregation, discussing in detail attitude changes and the responce of various groups to desegregation.

For those who have deep concern for the matter of school desegregation we recommend this excellent report. This should be in the hands of all of our local boards of Christian Social Concerns.

A. Dudley Ward is council chairman on President's group

The Rev. A. Dudley Ward, General Secretary of the Board of Social and Economic Relations, is the new chairman of the Religious Advisory Council of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. He was elected chairman of the 30 member interfaith group at a May 11 meeting in the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Members of the Advisory Council are representatives of the nation's several religious faiths, both clergymen and lay leaders, and serve by invitation of Vice-President Nixon, chairman of the Committee on Government Contracts.

The purpose of the Advisory Council is to be a liaison group to work with the committee and the nation's religious organizations which are concerned with the elimination of discrimination in employment on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin.

Another Methodist leader who is a member of the Advisory Council is the Rev. Dow Kirkpatrick, pastor of St. Mark Church, Atlanta, Ga.

George B. McKibben, Chicago attorney and recording secretary of the Methodist Council on World Service and Finance, is a member of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Contacting the Concerned

An editorial

We seem to be in the unifying, simplifying and economizing business. It's a pleasure.

First it was *Contact*, which in February 1959 combined *Clipsheet* (established in 1913) of the Board of Temperance, the *Peace Courier* (started 1940) of the Board of World Peace, and general mailings of the Board of Social and Economic Relations. That combination proved effective and also saved a good many World Service dollars.

Then the three Boards were combined by action of the 1960 General Conference into one great new Board of Christian Social Concerns, giving Methodism a structure for social action with tremendous potential for good.

Now, by action of the National Conference of Methodist Youth, the three Boards and the Interboard Commission on Christian Social Relations, we have a further unifying of Methodist social action services in *Contact-Concern*.

Concern has been published by the National Conference of Methodist Youth as a voice for Christian social action since 1945. When the NCMY reorganized itself into two groups this year, the merger of *Concern* and *Contact* seemed a "natural."

This is not just a unifying of names. The two have had similar purposes and editorial policies. Both have been produced on short deadlines. Both have attempted to analyze those social and political issues of critical concern to Christians.

Our editorial policy will be based on the Social Creed of The Methodist Church and pronouncements of the General Conference.

At times these statements may be lifted up for further scrutiny, for *Contact-Concern's* "concern" will be with the church's responsibility as witness to the social and political order—a witness which must find relevance through knowledge and understanding of the world and its problems. It is our view that a Christian must be a responsible person. and to act responsibly a Christian must be informed.

At times varying points of view may be expressed regarding an issue or its solution. Alternative solutions may be analyzed. Criticism, when it appears, will be in the spirit of Christian love, recognizing that no one point of view may be entirely Christian. Adequate space will be provided for an exchange of opinion through letters and correspondence.

And so we begin again, with a new name, but out of a long and valued history, combining the best traditions of *Clipsheet, Peace Courier, Concern* and *Contact* in an effort to remind Christians that tomorrow depends on the here and now.—R.B.